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Established November 1, 1855.

AMADOR LEDGER

JACKSON, AMADOR COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1907.

JOB PRINTING, CITY RATES

You can get your Billheads, Letter
Heads, etc. printed at the Ledger
for less than you can buy blank stock
for elsewhere.
Envelops, per 1000 - - \$3.00
Posters, 1-8 sheet, 50 for - - 1.50

Five Cents Per Copy.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY

Reported weekly for the Ledger.

Plating Metals With a Brush.—A Neglect in Education.—Pall Needed on Various Roads.—Electric Rejuvenation of Arteries.—A Stone Forest.—Stronger Rivets.—Tree-Frog Engineering.—Tellurium Available.—Potato Pencils.

In a novel electroplating process lately developed in France, the solution—which may be any of the usual plating baths—is contained in a brush, which is connected to the positive pole of the electric circuit while the object to be plated is connected to the negative pole, and simply brushing the well-cleaned object gives a regular and adherent deposit. The thickness of the layer formed depends on the duration of the brushing and the number of applications to each spot. Larger objects than usual can be covered, and a surface may be plated with several different metals, thus giving a varied decoration.

Our physical education consists in exercising the muscles, and A. Peres a French physiologist, points out that our senses receive only the training that comes through general education, while taste and smell are quite neglected. A new gymnastic is needed, with special training of each sense. The acuteness arising from the exercise of a single sense is often seen, and a systematic effort to develop the powers of all will cause the pupils to observe, listen, feel and sniff instead of passively seeing, hearing, touching and smelling. The effect of the attention and arranging the organs in certain ways is to give impressions greater intensity, accuracy and serviceableness.

The resistances of various roads, in pounds per ton of 2240 pounds, have been thus given by an English authority: Railroads, 10; asphalt, different grades, 15, 22 and 29; tramways and wood paving, 30; best macadam, 43 to 46; best cobbles, 60; bad cobbles, 240; dry, hard clay, 100; sand road, 360; and loose sand, 560 pounds, or 25 per cent of the weight moved over it.

The recent discovery by Prof. d'Arsouval of the remarkable action of high frequency electrical currents in reducing the pressure of blood in the arteries seems to promise much in averting premature old age. In the apparatus of Dr. Moutier, the patient is seated within a spiral coil of wire charged by an alternating current of 40,000 or 50,000 volts with a frequency of 500,000 or 600,000 alternations per second, and a few sittings of five minutes each have reduced the arterial pressure, as shown by the sphygmometer, from 10 inches of mercury to the normal 6 inches, the cure being permanent and the hardening of the arteries effectively arrested. The rapidity of action is found to vary chiefly with the digestion—not with the patient's age. Dr. Moutier has successfully treated abnormally low arterial pressure by means of the electric spray or effluvia, a charged metallic coil forming one electrode being moved up and down near the spine while the patient—on an insulated stool—grasps the other electrode. In a third form of application, relief is given to gouty and rheumatic patients by high frequency currents conveyed directly to the body through conductors grasped by the hands.

A singular forest of stone columns at Dikilhat, in Bavaria, has been visited by Prof. De Launay, a French geographer, who reports that this ruin-like formation extends over a space about 1500 feet long by 100 to 150 feet broad on the edge of a plateau in the open country, the columns being 15 to 20 feet high and some of them a yard thick, their shape being absolutely cylindrical. They have been produced by erosion of masses of the gray nummulitic limestone broken by jointing. A special study was made by Prof. De Launay, and he concludes that whirling in the bed of a torrent gave the columns their isolation and shape. After a special study of the thermal and mechanical properties of various steel alloys, it has been recommended that rivets be made of a chrome-nickel steel, which is 2½ times as strong as the usual metal and can be used without special precautions.

Straight in its habits of all tree-frogs seems to be the new species—Hyla resinifolixa—lately described by Dr. Emil A. Goeldi, director of the Para Museum. This creature—which is marked with bands of greenish-yellow, brown and white, with conspicuous spots—makes its home in the tall forest trees along the Amazon, where it appropriates a cavity or a hollow in some lofty branch, and proceeds to adapt it to the required purpose by making it water-tight. The porous wood is lined with a coating of aromatic pitch, which is slowly collected as it drips from the bark of resinous tree. Rains form a permanent pool in this tree-top basin, and here the frog lays its eggs, the tadpoles hatch and swim about, then become transformed into perfect young tree-frogs, which in turn seek suitable places for establishing their own little lakelets.

The separation of copper from its ores by electrolytic process has several advantages. The commercial product is almost chemically pure, and

this gives manufacturers opportunity to use pure copper or to combine it with a definite and known proportion of other substance. The commercial copper by other processes is so impure and variable as to be unsuitable for many purposes. The electrolytic method makes it easier to recover the gold or silver present in the ore, and in working up the anode sludge for its valuable contents, so much tellurium has been obtained that this metal could now be supplied in quantity if needed.

The new pencil of the Germans, in which a material having a basis of potato is substituted for cedar, is somewhat heavier than the old kind, but is the same in size, form and appearance. It is more easily sharpened, while it can be produced in quantity at a very low cost.

Harsh physics react weaken the bowels, cause chronic constipation. Doan's Regulets operate easily, tone the stomach, cure constipation, 25c. Ask your druggist for them.

Land and Mineral Decisions.

Mineral—Land more valuable on account of the sandstone therein than for agriculture could not be entered under the homestead law.

Mining Claim—A judgment favorable to the applicant in judicial proceedings instituted by an adverse claimant is no bar to a subsequent investigation on behalf of the government to determine whether said applicant has in fact complied with the law. A deed in escrow to land embraced in a mineral application, not delivered until after entry, does not defeat the right of the applicant to make entry of such land.

Patent—Patent for all of a fractional section conveys only such land as may be then included within the approved township plat of survey. Failure to describe in a patent the lands actually purchased will not leave the lands so omitted subject to the entry of another.

Reservation of Land—No specific authority exists empowering the president to reserve public land; but the right to reserve such lands for public uses is recognized and maintained by the courts.

The power of the president to create a reservation extends to any unappropriated public land.

Settlement—Actual date of settlement may be shown on contest, or in final proof, though it be earlier than alleged in the application. Priority of settlement confers no right where it is not made for the purposes contemplated by law.

Settlement—Priority of, is protected only under legal assertion of right. Rights claimed under settlement should be asserted within the statutory period to be effective as against the intervening entry of another.

Stare Decisis—The doctrine of Stare Decisis is recognized and followed in the department in cases that involve principles well established by a uniform line of decisions.

Survey Marks—The law provides a penalty for the destruction of survey marks. A section of land is not surveyed until every line of the section has been actually run and the corners established.

Timber and Stone—An applicant for the right of timber land purchase must show that the land applied for is free from adverse occupancy and that he has made no other application to purchase under the timber act. Until an application is finally allowed the applicant has no right to or control over the land.

Timber Cutting—The owner of a mining claim in the Colville Indian Reservation, Washington, has the same right to use and remove timber upon his claim as the owner of a mining claim elsewhere.

A healthy man is a king in his own right; an unhealthy man is an unhappy slave. Burdock Blood Bitters builds up sound health—keeps you well.

State Tax Rate.

The state tax rate has been fixed at 42½ cents upon each \$100 by the state board of equalization for the fifty-ninth fiscal year. An ad valorem tax of two cents upon each \$100 of value of the taxable property of the state for the support of the University of California was also levied, which makes the state rate 44½ cents.

Receipt books, location blanks, deeds mortgages, promissory notes, etc., for sale; also mining signals on cloth, graduation diplomas, at the Ledger office.

Lehnhardt's Candy

Is so pure, fresh and delicious that each piece seems to hold some new delight to lure you on to

"Just one more."

Mail us a P. O. or express money order, and we will do the rest.

One pound box 75c.

Two pound box \$1.35.

Chocolate or French Mixed.

Put up in heat resisting, moisture proof packages.

Express or postage prepaid.

LEHNHARDT'S

1159 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.

Scarcity of School-teachers.

The first of September has come and gone, and the school teacher is abroad in the land in her infinite variety. I am one of those happy or unhappy people upon whom the honor of being a school trustee has been thrust at various times during the last decade.

Ten years ago it was a comparatively easy matter to select a teacher to the immediate satisfaction of all parties interested. There was an abundance of material from which to pick and choose. We are ultra-critical. Hard to please. We may be just as critical to-day, just as hard to please, but we do not dare to say so. We are humble. We hold out inducements in the way of pleasant boarding places, various amusements, good looking, energetic young men, who own fast horses, yet without, we are fortunate to get even one application. More often, we are the seekers. Of course there are reasons. Nursing, stenography, and other more agreeable pursuits, have thinned the ranks of the teachers. Have they impaired the quality of those entering the field? Or has this long-suffering district simply a run of bad luck? There are many noble, brilliant teachers in the schools of Amador county, but there are others who seem to think that getting a piece of parchment authorizing them to wield the ruler, entitles them to call a halt in self improvement. Many of these young girls are too bright to falter and stagnate.

Several years ago we had a little woman whose credentials seemed all right, yet who insisted upon using a 'tint and 'haint, but she reached the limit when she described to a group of visiting women how she managed a shy new scholar, who had started to school that week. "He crawled under the seat, and I drag him out."

This year we have a new one. Her first term; yet standing on the street the other day in conversation with a friend, she asked in a loud voice, "Was you at the dance? I did not think you were there."

Did you ever start to grate something, and run your finger up and down the grater? It is just the feeling I experienced when I realized that once again, (forgive me) we were up against it. Why don't those bright girls think? They know better and such language is hardly Bostonese school-ma'ams. N. B.

Tries to Check Reform.

The Minneapolis Messenger tries to interrupt the work of reform by injecting the old notion that reformers should first reform themselves.

Governor Kiddle says that just now it is very popular to criticize the railroads and the trusts. Probably they have brought this upon themselves and possibly they are not getting any more than is coming to them. But it may be well, while calling attention to the beam in the others' eyes, to search for the mote that is in your own.

As for instance:

Have you ever returned for tax-masters any of your property and at its true value?

Do you use a seine for fishing?

Do you shoot game out of season?

Do you throw garbage in the street?

Are there weeds on your street front more than a foot high?

Is your gasoline can painted red?

Do you use an abandoned well as a cesspool?

Do you run your automobile faster than fifteen miles an hour?

Do you bury dead animals, or throw them in the river?

Do you pay the preacher what you promised him, or do you expect your salvation free?

Do you leave your horse untied on the public street?

Do you pasture your chickens on your neighbors' gardens?

Do you use profane language on the public street?

When your neighbor is out of grain, do you charge him five cents a bushel more for it at your own door than you can get for it after hauling it to town?

Do you put the large potatoes on top?

Are you as careful of rented property as it is to be your own?

Did you ever in your whole life return a borrowed book?

Or an umbrella?

Do you listen with avidity to the nasty gossip about your neighbor?

OVERTAXED

Hundreds of Jackson Readers Know What It Means.

The kidneys are overtaxed; Have too much to do. They tell you it is many aches and pains—

Backache, sideache, headache, Early symptoms of kidney illness. Urinary troubles, diabetes, Bright's disease follow.

A Jackson citizen tells here a certain cure. Mrs. E. J. Seymour, living on Pitt St., Jackson, Cal., says: "My husband suffered much from kidney trouble, the result no doubt of his work. He often came home so lame and stiff that he could not rest. He tried many remedies, did not succeed in finding relief and was ready to give up when Doan's Kidney Pills were brought to my attention and I procured a box for him at the City Pharmacy. They helped him almost immediately, he continued their use and at last received a complete cure. I never hear him complain of kidney trouble now, and know Doan's Kidney Pills to be a reliable remedy."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50c. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

From Sandy Hook to Liverpool.

Friend Emerson:

We boarded the Cunard steamer, Carmaina at her dock at 7:30 a. m., August 13. We backed out of the dock at 8:33 a. m., being three minutes late, which is nearer to schedule time than most of the trains we left on. After boarding, we put our hand baggage in our stateroom, and went on deck to see the hurry and bustle of parting friends. There was a large crowd to see the ship off; but we had said good-bye two weeks previously so were spared the ceremonies.

In passing out of the sound we passed the Statue of Liberty enlightening the world; several American men of war, the various fortifications and quarantine and custom house stations. Just off Sandy Hook we stopped to let off the pilot and then sailed under direction of our own captain. The Carmaina is said to be one of the finest and largest steamers now afloat, but the Lusitania and Mauritius of the same line and soon to go into commission are about 10,000 tons or 50 per cent larger. The Carmaina is 676 feet in length, 72½ feet in width, and 97 feet in depth. To get an idea of this size just measure it off on Main street, I think the length would reach from the National hotel to Thomas' butcher shop. I think it would be higher than the Globe hotel and crowd the buildings pretty well toward the creek on one side.

We have a four berth stateroom to ourselves, which contains every convenience, stationary wash stand, bureau, clothes closet, electric lights, call button, etc. Each deck has several women and men's lavatories, and bath rooms equal to a first class hotel. The dining rooms are sumptuous, and so far have not used any tricks to keep dishes from moving, except for the slight vibration of engines and slight roll of the ship you would not know you were on the water. We have breakfast at 8 a. m., beef tea and crackers are served about 11 a. m., dinner at 12:30, tea at 5:30 p. m., and at 8 p. m. tea or coffee and crackers and cheese. So that when you are not sleeping you can eat, and in between we have one hour concert between 10:30 and 11:30 a. m., and 3 to 4 p. m.

We chose this line by recommendation of our old fellow townsman, Chris Mearla, who procured the railroad and steamer tickets for us at a considerable saving; about \$15 less than if we had undertaken the job, the meals served are excellent in quality and variety, new bill of fare each meal, which is printed on board. They have a neat little printer's shop with two job presses, and will send you under separate cover samples. There is a barber shop, stenographer and typewriter, also Marconi telegraph. A daily news budget is also published.

After dropping the pilot we were assigned to our seats at the table and soon breakfast was called. By dinner time the passengers were getting acquainted, so by the next day it was like a large family. There is a piano in the drawing room and another in the dining room, for those that can sing and play. The regular ship band consists of two violins, one alto, one bass viol and one pianist, and as that is their only employment on board they are expected to play first class music only.

The fifth day out we got into a heavy swell and a few missed a meal; but although our appetite only partially failed us for one meal, we have missed none. Saturday evening there was a concert for the benefit of the sailors orphan home by volunteers among the passengers, among them being the "Empire Comedy A." The saloon was crowded. A Japanese who is in the marine engineering service of Japan, gave a comic recital and Japanese songs. Lemonade and cakes were served, and a collection taken.

There are eight to ten Californians aboard, and quite a number of passengers are going to the Dublin exposition. Sunday there was religious services in the saloon, the ship crew attending; also services among the third class passengers.

The captain inspects the ship every day between 10 and 11 a. m., at which time the automatic machinery closing the watertight bulkheads are also tested. Every employee on duty being at his post at the time of inspection. This being an English mail line, rules are strictly carried out. There are only about 450 passenger all told which is a very light list, the vessel being capable of carrying 3000, the season of the year is accountable for this.

The third class cabin passengers having no piano enjoy themselves with music of concertinas, flute and Scotch bagpipe, and have a great time dancing on deck, playing cross tag and other amusements. The second class having no dancing deck play shuffle board and quito. We have four minister, or as the sailors term them "skypilots," yet everyone hopes to get safely into port. Monday Aug. 19th, was the finest day of the trip, warm or cool, port side calm, stateroom warm, with the sea as smooth as San Francisco bay. A trip to the engine room is not as interesting as in the old style engine room, only the three shafts being visible in parts. The turbines three of them containing about one million blades, ranging from 1½ inches to 11 inches in size, are all cased nothing being visible. Excepting the pumps the machinery only produces a humming

sound and there is no pounding or vibration. They certainly are a great improvement. Everyday we met or passed several ships, if close enough they are signaled or communicated with by wireless if so fitted out.

Tuesday morning Aug. 20, at 7:30 a. m., we sighted the S. W. coast of Ireland, and sailed along the coast till dark. At 2 p. m. we stopped off Queenstown, where a small steamer took off all passengers for Ireland, to whom we gave a very hearty farewell and were soon on our way under full speed. The "York Daily Examiner," was sold aboard while the transfer of passengers was being made, the lack of telegraphic news is what struck every American. A fire in Brooklyn, N. Y., the telegraphers strike, and a few other minor dispatches made up the American news, among which was a report of the bubonic plague, three cases at San Francisco. We steamed up the river Mersey about daylight Wednesday morning, and as it took about 1½ hours to dock, we had breakfast and landed at Liverpool safe and sound about 8:30, having had what those who crossed a number of times said a smooth voyage, and we never missed a meal. Thanks to having followed the advice of Chris Mearla.

With regards to all,
Yours Walthenspiel.

Ledger and Weekly Chicago Inter-Ocean \$2.50 a year.

ITEMS WORTHY

OF PERUSAL.

Less than 8000 people own all the land of Great Britain.

Tobacco is served out to the Italian soldiers as part of their regular rations.

England has 2000 golf clubs, with 300,000 members who use 500,000 golf balls per week and walk over the links about 250,000 miles per year.

The cloud formations known as "mare's tails" and "mackerel sky" are invariably three miles high. The highest cloud are ten miles high, and these are composed of minute particles of ice.

The Lena is the straightest of all the great rivers. For 900 miles it runs in almost a direct line to the sea.

Motors killed twenty-two on London's streets last year.

King Leopold has offered a prize of \$30,000 for a remedy for the sleeping sickness which is wiping out his subjects in Africa.

Chili, which has the reputation of "spitting fire," has over 3000 miles of railroad and 11,000 miles of telegraph.

English locomotives, which were built in the year of 1855, are still used on Swedish railroads.

Ten million people have opened accounts with the Post Office Savings Bank of England.

Russia has 50,000 miles of navigable rivers and 38,000 miles of railroads. At last accounts the river traffic amounted to 30,000 tons per year.

For \$5 steam will do the work which would cost \$800 if done by hand.

There are 200,000,000 copies of the Bible scattered throughout the world. About 48 per cent of all the crimes committed is the work of habitual criminals.

In all races the man's brain averages 10 per cent heavier than the brain of the woman.

Japan has 2237 banks, with \$205,244,734 capital. Five new banks have opened since February.

A bird's wing is, in proportion to its owner's weight, twenty times as strong as a man's arm.

The Danes seem most addicted to suicide. Their average is 256 self-murders per million persons per year. China and Japan produce 12,500 tons of silk annually; but about 60 per cent of this is retained for home use.

The blood thrown out by the heart travels seven miles in an hour, or 4,292,000 miles in a lifetime of 70 years. The meteorites which hurl themselves at this sphere add about 1000 tons to its weight every three years. Excluding about 80,000 small vessels, the commerce of the world is carried on by 30,100 vessels of a total tonnage of about 25,000,000.

About 18 cents per square yard is spent per year to keep the streets of Paris clean. Berlin spends a cents for the same purpose.

The Paris Academy of Medicine offers a prize every year for the discovery of an absolute cure for tuberculosis. So far no one has won it.

The largest serpent ever measured was an anaconda, which Dr. Gardner found dead in Mexico. It was 37 feet long, and it took two horses to drag it.

Orders for flour from the Orient are going to Manila because of the inability of the Pacific coast flour merchants of the United States to fill them.

In the United States 132 per 100,000 are in prison on any given day, in Italy 217, and in the United Kingdom 46 per 100,000 inhabitants are in prison.

The gross earnings of the Tokio street railways are from \$6000 to \$8000 a day, and will probably reach \$5,000 a day when the flower season commences.

"Suffered day and night the torment of itching piles. Nothing helped me until I used Doan's Ointment. It cured me permanently."—Hon. John K. Garrett, Mayor, Girard, Ala.

Ledger & Chicago Inter-Ocean, \$2.50.

THE SEA HEDGEHOG.

It Will Swallow Air Until It Swells Into Involuntability.

Of fishes a large number are protected from hostile attack by a covering of prickles. By far the most curious examples are of the Atlantic and Indo-Pacific oceans. The extreme length of the globefish is something less than two feet. It has thick lips and goggle eyes, which give it the appearance of a good natured countryman. Courage it seems to lack, and one might suppose that such a simpleton would fall an easy prey to the first shark or dogfish it encountered. Yet the globefish is able to take care of itself. It accustoms under any circumstances attacks the enemy, yet is always ready to receive him in a suitable manner should he provoke hostilities.

Let us suppose that a shoal of globefishes is swimming tranquilly in the clear waters when it is suddenly surprised by a hungry shark. Of course the little fellows scuttle hither and thither in uncontrollable alarm. But the shark, leaping himself upon his powerful tail, leisurely singles out one of the fleeing globefishes and sets out in pursuit. Now, although the globefish is a good swimmer, it is no match for the shark. The chase is in every way unequal and can have but one ending. Within a few minutes of its commencement the shark must overtake the globefish. But the quarry is well aware of its danger. It makes a bee line for the surface and as soon as it gets there begins to take in great gulps of air.

Then a strange thing happens. The fish that only a moment before was thin and small begins to grow stouter and stouter until, like the frog in the fable, it seems in danger of bursting. It stops inflating itself, however, just in time to avert this catastrophe. But its skin has become as taut as a drum-head, and the whole of its body is covered with sharp, erect prickles. It has become a sea hedgehog, and the hungry shark which comes surging through the water dares not touch it, but turns tail in search of something more eatable. Of course the globefish was covered with prickles all the time, but in periods of tranquility these are comfortably along its sides, just as do those of the hedgehog. Unlike its land prototype, however, the sea hedgehog is unprovided with a special muscle for erecting its prickles, so when danger threatens it has recourse to the mechanical method of inflating the whole body with air or with water. If it cannot reach the surface quickly—Scientific American.

TWO CHEERFUL LIARS.

A Queer Cherry Tree and a Back Action Cannon Ball.

Mr. Finlayson, town clerk of Stirling in the latter part of the seventeenth century, was noted for the marvelous Earl of Monteith and Alrith in his castle of Taha, on the loch of Monteith, and was about taking leave when he was asked by the earl whether he had seen the sailing cherry tree.

"No," said Finlayson. "What sort of a thing is it?"

"It is," replied the earl, "a tree that has grown out of a goose's mouth from a stone the bird had swallowed and which she bears about with her in voyages round the loch. It is just at present in full fruit of the most exquisite flavor. Now, Finlayson," he added, "can you, with all your powers of memory and fancy, match the story of the cherry tree?"

"Perhaps I can," said Finlayson, clearing his throat and adding, "When Oliver Cromwell was at Aith one of the cannon sent a ball to Stirling and lodged it in the mouth of a trumpet which one of the troops in the castle was in the act of sounding."

"Was the trumpet killed?" said the earl.

"No, my lord," said Finlayson. "He blew the ball back and killed the artilleryman who had fired it!"—Pearson's Weekly.

ALEXANDRIAN LIBRARY.

The Greatest Literary Treasure That the World Has Lost.

Perhaps the largest and most valuable of literary treasures the world has lost was the Alexandrian Library. This collection, the most remarkable of the ancient world, is said to have contained in its most flourishing period 400,000 or, according to others, 700,000 manuscripts. Its royal founder collected from all nations their choicest compositions. We are told that one of his successors went so far as to refuse to supply the Athenians with wheat until they had given him the original manuscripts of Zephyrus, Sophocles and Euripides. When Julius Caesar laid siege to the city the greater portion of this library was destroyed by fire. It was later replaced by the collection presented to Queen Cleopatra by Mark Antony. But it was not destined to endure long. When the Emperor Theodosius the Great in 391 A. D. ordered the destruction of all heathen temples within the Roman empire, the Christians, led by the Archbishop Theophilus, did not spare that of Jupiter, in which were kept the literary treasures. From this general destruction about 4,000 manuscripts escaped, only to be burned in 640 by Saracens under the Caliph Omar—Argonaut.

It is easier to suppress the first desire than it is to satisfy all that follow it.—Franklin.

Young Husband—When my wife first began to do her own cooking we were having company every day—tiresome relatives, colleagues, so called friends. Gradually they all dropped off, and then we engaged a good cook.—Fleischende Blätter.

A Great Scheme. Young Husband—When my wife first began to do her own cooking we were having company every day—tiresome relatives, colleagues, so called friends. Gradually they all dropped off, and then we engaged a good cook.—Fleischende Blätter.

Wonderful Ability. "I understand he is a man of great ability." "You bet he is. He can convince you that you are wrong in any argument without having to shake his finger in your face."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

A life in continual need is half death.—German Proverb.

CASTORIA. The Kind

THE AMADOR LEDGER

Published Fridays by
R. WEBB Editor and ManagerSUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One year (in advance) \$2.50
One year (not in advance) \$3.00
Six months \$1.50
Three months .75
One or more copies, each .50Legal advertising—per sq.—1st insertion, \$1.00
Subsequent insertions—per square—each, .50ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT JACKSON AS
SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

THIS PAPER is kept on file at E. C. DAKES' Advertising Agency, 134 Sansome St., San Francisco, California, where contracts for advertising can be made for it.

CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

FRIDAY.....SEPTEMBER 13, 1907

THE CELEBRATION MANAGEMENT.

As a rule the Ledger pays no attention to the abusive remarks peddled around by irresponsible parties. When, however, the ill-will political or otherwise it matters not, against the editor is paraded on the occasion of a public celebration, as was the case on admission day in Jackson, we deem it not out of place to make some explanation thereof. In doing this, we may say that never during our residence here has a celebration been conducted on such narrow minded, prejudiced lines, as was that of the 9th in Jackson. We do not mean to say in a general way that native sons of this or any other section are of illiberal, prejudiced make-up. No doubt the majority are fair-minded.

It has been circulated around that the Ledger refused to pay the amount subscribed; that the editor made no attempt at decoration of the Webb building, and would not allow others to decorate; would not permit any ropes to be attached to the premises to support the canvas covering over the street, and so forth. Now the facts are these: A committee of Native Sons waited upon us with a subscription list. We told them we had heard there were to be two celebrations—on labor day, also on the 9th. They did not know of any other except the one they were representing. We put our name down for \$5—the usual amount from printing offices on such occasions. In a public affair, paid for by private donations, it is incumbent upon those in charge to distribute any patronage pertaining to the celebration equally and fairly among the business men subscribing to the fund, and all sums are listed on that well-recognized basis. Any glaring departure from the rule relieves the person subscribing from his obligation, for the obligation to pay is not one whit more sacred than the obligation of the managers to deal fairly and impartially. The labor-day celebration was conducted squarely on these lines. Shortly after we were waited upon, we were made aware that labor-day was also to be celebrated, and thereupon we

noted that we intended to make any distinction for or against either affair—that if there were two celebrations, our subscription would be divided equally between them, assuming of course that any printing patronage would be subject to a fair division, or let by contract as a whole, in either case we would have been perfectly satisfied.

A week or more passed, and we noticed that considerable printing was being done for this celebration committee, and every particle of it was being steered into the Dispatch office, probably in sympathy with the political proclivities of the managers. And there was doubtless more printing done for the late 9th affair than for any celebration Jackson has had for many years. In other respects the discrimination policy in regard to local interests was adopted. A platform was built at one end of Main street, in opposition to Mrs. Love's hall business. The local band was given the go-by, and two foreign organizations were engaged to supply music. Things were shaping to set the people of the town at loggerheads, whether intentionally or ignorantly we say not. Realizing that the Ledger office was signaled out as a victim, we did not propose that our own money should play any part in the victimizing scheme. To prevent any misunderstanding, we told one of the committee that if the Ledger was ignored in the printing patronage, the Ledger would consider itself under no obligation to pay the amount subscribed. We scorned to stoop to ask for any printing, but no printing no subscription. In face of this plain intimation, the committee waited upon us some days afterwards, to collect the amount, and in lieu of cash we gave them a piece of our mind.

The writer made no effort to decorate in any way. As far as the fixing of flags or hunting on the brick front is concerned, he has quit that for years, for good and sufficient reasons. This time not a flag nor any thing was displayed anywhere as far as he was concerned. This was intentionally done to emphasize the work of the celebration committee. They ignored him, he ignored them and their narrow-minded work. But in failing to decorate in any manner, he merely followed the noteworthy example of the meeting place of the native sons and daughters across the street, which was absolutely devoid of decoration of any kind.

A great pow wow was raised that we had prevented the stable people under the Webb hall from decorating. This is untrue. We found them engaged in driving nails or tacks in the wood work, without having asked our permission. We informed them that we declined to have our property treated in that way. They were free to do all the decorating they wanted to in a manner that did not involve the disfigurement of the building.

We fancy if we started in with hammer and tacks to drive several hundred of these ornaments into the

For Coughs and Colds

There is a remedy over sixty years old—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Of course you have heard of it, probably have used it. Once in the family, it stays; the one household remedy for coughs and hard colds on the chest. Ask your doctor about it.

The best kind of a testimonial—
"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also MANUFACTURED BY
SANCAPARILLA, PILLS,
HAIR VIGOR.

We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.

Ayer's Pills increase the activity of the liver, and thus aid recovery.

front of any residence or business place in town, in which we had no interest whatever, either as owner or tenant, we would be stopped in short order. The plea of decoration would not suffice to bridge the offending.

We are losing no sleep and have no apologies to make. We do would precisely the same again under similar conditions.

Many years ago in walking a sandy beach of the South Pacific ocean, we came upon a child, who after scooping out a shallow cistern in the sand, was engaged in scooping up the sea with both hand, and depositing the water in the hole. "The operation was repeated many times. It struck us as so strange that we stopped beside the little one, and inquired, "May I ask what you are trying to do." She replied, with all childish ingenuousness: "I'm going to empty the sea into that little hole." That is just about the task the celebration managers taxed themselves to accomplish, without the frankness that characterized the child.

Ever since the Ledger man has been a resident of Amador county, covering a period of over thirty-two years, he has been without seeking of his own, the subject of discussion in political circles, in burlesque parades, in newspaper articles, also of misrepresentation even in amateur theatricals. No man in Amador county has been more roundly abused than he. We take this as the highest compliment that any citizen can receive. Persistent abuse is not the lot of the weaklings in character. Men don't usually go hunting tomcats with a battery of Krupp guns. Neither do the army of political leeches, who fatten by insistent tolls upon the public, raise a perpetual outcry against one who stands in with them in the furtherance of their schemes. It is the man who opposes and exposes their schemes that calls down place fillers.

Under the guiding hand of its present editor the Ledger has stood for honesty, economy and efficiency in governmental affairs. Whether republicans or democrats have been in control, the policy in this respect has never veered. Of course the Ledger is not liked by manipulators and their crew of underworkers. We have never courted their favor, but have invariably braved their hostility whenever we deemed the interests of the public demanded it. It may be asked, what has been gained by this long-drawn-out struggle. At the present time we are confronted with perhaps the most ironclad, wheel-within-wheel clique that ever held Amador county in its clutches. What avails, then, this unceasing conflict. Are we any nearer the goal for which we have been struggling for so long, these many years. Perhaps not. But it by no means follows that the efforts to get in the true path are fruitless on that account. Who shall say what the plight of Amador would have been to-day in the absence of these efforts.

Of the 230 men in line in the labor day procession, about two hundred were of Austrian or Slavonian nationality. The matter was generally commented upon at the time. Such an overwhelming preponderance of one foreign element is a cause for serious apprehension. The minority of about thirty was composed of Cornish miners, Italians and native born citizens. The country is being eaten up by this foreign invasion. And to a greater or less extent the same conditions exist all over the northern and western states. The deluge of over one million immigrants pouring into the country every year is disastrous from every standpoint.

STAMMERING.

Caused More Often by Habit Than by Defective Vocal Organs.

"Stammering is often more the result of habit than from any defect of the vocal organs," says an authority. "It is generally, if not always, caused by a spasm of the larynx, resulting from nervous contraction of the organs, thus refusing to permit a proper flow of the air current producing tone. Persons rarely or never stammer when singing, for then the attention is divided between words and music, the nervousness is momentarily forgotten and the passage of the air current through the larynx is continuous and unobstructed."

"Stammering very often is the result of imitation, sometimes intentional, sometimes unconscious, and the affliction is much more general than might be supposed. In one comparatively small section of the city there are thirty-five stammerers, and every one of them is able to demonstrate to his own satisfaction not only that he does not stammer very badly, but that some other person he knows stammers a great deal worse than himself. Every stammerer is intensely sensitive about his infirmity, rarely forgives and never does forget any allusion to it which in his mind savors of ridicule."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE "MARSEILLAISE."

It Was Written by Rouget de Lisle in One Brief Hour.

On April 25, 1792, Rouget de Lisle, the military engineer, who had assumed the aristocratic prefix to become an officer, was a guest at a banquet given by Baron Dietrich, first mayor of Strassburg.

Patriotic excitement was at its height. "Marchons!" "Aux armes, citoyens!" were phrases on every lip. But as the champagne went round the ladies grew weary and pleaded for another topic. Patriotic songs? A hymn for the army of the Rhine? Something better than the jingling "Ca ira!" Rouget de Lisle reached his lodging close by, but not to sleep. His violin lay on the table. Taking it up, he struck a few chords. Soon a melody seemed to grow under his fingers. No sooner had he put down the notes than he dashed off the words.

Thus having in a brief hour secured for himself an undying name he threw himself upon his bed and slumbered heavily.—Reader Magazine.

Rouget de Lisle tried to excuse himself. Again the champagne passed round, and just as the party broke up a fellow officer asked to quit Strassburg next day begged Rouget de Lisle for a copy of his forthcoming song.

"I make the promise on behalf of your comrade," Dietrich replied.

Rouget de Lisle reached his lodging close by, but not to sleep. His violin lay on the table. Taking it up, he struck a few chords. Soon a melody seemed to grow under his fingers. No sooner had he put down the notes than he dashed off the words.

Thus having in a brief hour secured for himself an undying name he threw himself upon his bed and slumbered heavily.—Reader Magazine.

Its Fire and Its Girdle Cakes.

The Chequers Inn, Osmotherley, is a relic of the old coaching days, but it is now famed for its fire, which has never been out for more than 100 years and over which girdle cakes are baked. This huge fire is kept continually burning by peat or turf from the Yorkshire moors. A excellent tea is provided for visitors, the chief dainty being the girdle cakes. The peat glows like red embers on a red tiled floor, the girdle being suspended from a bar above, the whole looking most quaint and picturesque. The exterior of the inn is most unpretentious and old world looking, as it nestles alone on the Yorkshire wolds.—London Standard.

Application for Patent.

No. 2438.

United States Land Office, Sacramento, California, Sept. 4, 1907.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JOHN N. LORIE, whose post office address is No. 1652 California street, San Francisco, California, has this day filed in this office his application for patent from the Government of the United States for all that certain mining claim, lead, lode or vein, together with the surface ground and lot of land in and upon which the same is contained, situated in the county of Amador, State of California, and bounded as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a stake in mound of stone, marked "1-4589," from which the quarter section corner on the east line of Section 32, in Township 7 north, Range 13 east, Mount Diablo meridian, bears south 3 degrees 45 minutes east, 750 feet distant; running thence south 75 degrees 30 minutes west, 400 feet to corner No. 2; thence south 1500 feet to corner No. 3; east, 400 feet to corner No. 4; thence north 1500 feet to corner No. 1, the place of beginning. Variation 17 degrees 30 minutes east. Containing 13.34 acres.

The same being situated in the pioneer mining district, and bounded on all sides by vacant and unoccupied land, and known as the "Key Mine," and being designated in the official survey thereof as Mineral Survey No. 4589; and being particularly described in the official plat of the survey thereof and the notice of said applicant's intention to make such application, which were posted on said premises on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1907.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the mining claim, lead, lode, vein, or premises above described, or any portion thereof, are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are duly filed in this office within sixty days after the first publication of this notice, they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of Chapter VI of title XXXII of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

JOHN F. ARMSTRONG, Register.

Date of first publication September 13, 1907.

Application for Patent.

No. 2439.

United States Land Office, Sacramento, California, Sept. 4, 1907.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JOHN N. LORIE, whose post office address is No. 1652 California street, San Francisco, California, has this day filed in this office his application for a patent from the Government of the United States for all that certain mining claim, lead, lode or vein, together with the surface ground and lot of land in and upon which the same is contained, situated in the county of Amador, State of California, and bounded as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a stake in mound of rock, marked "1-4601," from which the southeast corner of Section 29, in Township 7 north, Range 13 east, Mount Diablo meridian, bears south 23 degrees 30 minutes west, 600 feet to corner No. 2; thence south 72 feet to corner No. 3; thence south 14 degrees east 708 feet to corner No. 4; thence north 68 degrees 30 minutes east 600 feet to corner No. 5; thence north 14 degrees west 708 feet to corner No. 6; and thence north 72 feet to the place of beginning. Variation 17 degrees 30 minutes east. Containing 13.82 acres.

The same being situated in the Volcano mining district, and bounded on its westerly side by the Cathrine quartz locality, unsurveyed; on its southwesterly side by the Belmont quartz locality, unsurveyed, and on all other sides by vacant and unoccupied land, and being known as the "Oro Grand Quartz Claim;" and being designated in the official survey thereof as Mineral Survey No. 4601; and being particularly described in the official plat of the survey thereof and the notice of said applicant's intention to make such application, which were posted on said premises on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1907.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the mining claim, lead, lode, vein, or premises above described, or any portion thereof, are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are duly filed in this office within sixty days after the first publication of this notice, they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of Chapter VI of title XXXII of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

JOHN F. ARMSTRONG, Register.

Date of first publication September 13, 1907.

IN THE SAME OLD BUSINESS.

The Dispatch last month put in a bill for envelopes in this wise:
500 6 1/2 envelopes \$2.50
Express 1.00

Now \$2.50 is the schedule price for 500 envelopes of that size. But where in the name of fairness does the extra charge of \$1 for expressage come in. That is a new way of double-crossing the county, and the supervisors let it pass as O. K. According to this interpretation the printing schedule fixed over 10 years ago, means that the printer may for ordinary, every-day articles, such as every printer is supposed to keep on hand, charge express rates from San Francisco in addition to the established price. That is a new departure in the game of fleecing Amador county.

In accordance with this new principle injected into county affairs for the purpose of gouging the taxpayers it will be in order for those supplying goods to county officers to ring in expressage on each item. Of course it may depend upon who puts in the bill whether it will pass muster or not. It wouldn't go if the Ledger happened to be assaying the role of gouger. The Ledger not only scorns to stoop to such disgraceful practices, but will expose them whenever perpetrated by others. The smallness of such tactics to evade a plain obligation is beneath contempt. And yet the government of Amador is being conducted, whether wilfully or ignorantly, or through a negligence that borders on criminality, it matters not, upon that very plane, not only in the case now cited but a number of other instances of a similar nature which have been ventilated of late in these columns. A board of supervisors may not be open to condemnation simply because it has been imposed upon. Imposition may succeed once in a while, and in spite of ordinary safeguards to prevent it. But when it becomes chronic and notorious and absolutely nothing is done to stop it, then that sings a different song.

NOTICE.

SHUMAKER.—In the county hospital, September 10, 1907, Peter Shumaker, a native of Missouri, aged 78 years.

RICHARDS.—In Amador City, September 7, 1907, Mrs. Thomas Richards, a native of California, aged 35 years.

DUPRENE.—In Jackson, September 11, 1907, Robert Duprene, a native of California, aged 25 years.

LOREE.—In Upper Rancheria, August 30, 1907, Samuel H. Loree, a native of Ohio, aged 82 years.

Hotel West

San Francisco

A centrally located modern hotel of 1500 rooms. Rates 25 cents to \$1.50 per day; \$3.50 to \$7.00 per week.

135 Third St. Below Mission

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Signature of J. H. P. H. H. H.

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Extraordinary Proceeding.

In looking over the minutes of the last meeting of the Board of supervisors, as entered at length in the minute book, we find this paragraph therein:

It is moved, seconded and carried by the unanimous vote of the board that the article printed in the Amador Ledger July 19, 1907, be answered by publishing the facts in the Amador Dispatch, and the clerk was ordered and instructed to sign each supervisor's name to said statement.

This minute, has never before been published, and it was merely by accident that we stumbled across it at this time. We usually take our notes of the proceedings each month from the clerk's minutes in the rough, and this particular clause either was not therein, or escaped notice. The appearance of the article branding a portion of the Ledger's account of the proceedings of the board of equalization as false, with names of all the supervisors thereto appended, was seemingly the outcome of this delegation of authority to the clerk to sign the names. From this it appears that the publication was not actually signed by the supervisors themselves; and by inference it follows that they never saw the article until it appeared in print, they did not know what sort of a statement of so-called facts they were being made responsible for. When the contents of the article were made known—or rather, when that article was shown to be further from the truth than the article it was intended to correct, it then came out that they never signed it, and did not indorse its statements. It is certainly a most peculiar proceeding when names are signed by proxy in this way to a document intended for publication.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Sacramento, Calif., Sept. 10, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that Alesio Dal Porto, of Drytown, Calif., has filed notice of his intention to make final commuted proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead Entry No. 7630, made December 31, 1903, for the N 1/2 of S E 1/4, Sec. 4, and N 1/2 of S W 1/4, Section 3, Township 7 N, Range 1 E, M. D. M. and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at U. S. Land Office in Sacramento, Calif., on Saturday, Oct. 19, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of the land, viz: T. A. Chienizola, Ed. M. Culbert, Frank Kowloon, of Amador City, Calif., R. D. Myers, of Jackson, Calif., JOHN F. ARMSTRONG, Register, sep. 13

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Royal House.

4th and Howard Sts.—San Francisco, F. L. Turpin, Prop. European Plan. Rates same as Old Royal House before the fire, 50c, 75c, \$1 and \$1.50 per day. Special weekly rates. 200 room reinforced concrete building containing all Modern Conveniences, Reading room, Ladies Parlor, etc. 2 blocks from 4th and Howard Sts. From the ferry take Mission street or Market street cars to Fourth. From Third and Townsend the Fourth

St. H. GIBBONS, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon

JACKSON, CAL.

Office and residence: Well building.

OFFICE HOURS:—2 to 4 p. m. and whenever not otherwise engaged. Telephone Main 30.

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Office

TIRED, BURNING FEET

Most people have them this month, especially after an outing and a long tramp.

Get some of

RUHSER'S FOOT POWDER

It works like a charm and makes your feet feel cool, light and easy. Next time use it freely before you go for a walk.

25c per Box at

RUSHER'S

CITY PHARMACY.

Jackson, Cal.

LOCAL NEWS

Lodger and Chicago Weekly Inter-Ocean, both papers for one year \$2.50 in advance

W. M. Fuller, superintendent of the Ramsey Crockstock mine, at Ramsey, Nevada, arrived here Sunday, to take in the 9th celebration and to spend a few days with his parents in Scottsville.

Mrs. Pennollet, mother of Mrs. Emily Thomas, who died last week at Hunt's gulch, and who for a number of years has made her home with her daughter there, moved last Saturday to Sutter Creek, to make her home with her other daughter, Mrs. Horstberger.

A gentleman named Moyle, a mining expert from Nevada, was here two weeks ago, to inspect the Wetzel claim in Hunt's gulch, to report to capitalists who are thinking of investing in the development of that property, should things appear to them to be favorable.

Dr. E. L. Phillips office is at his residence, on Hamilton tract, opposite California hotel.

On Sept. 1, there were 231 inmates of the Preston reform school at Lodi, and 66 on parole.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Piccardi got home Saturday evening from their trip to their native country, Italy. They had been away just five months, a good part of the time being spent in traveling. They enjoyed excellent health throughout the trip, but were glad to get back to their California home. Their many friends gathered at the home on the night of their arrival, and tendered them a hearty welcome, and were treated to refreshments.

J. F. Wilson, Dentist. Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Phone—Office, black 444; residence, black 394; Jackson.

Justice Goldner decided the case of McFarland vs. B. C. O'Neil for balance due on hay, in favor of the defendant, thereby deciding that defendant had to take the tag weight, whether actually short of the stipulated amount or not. The case will be appealed to the superior court. The point is deemed sufficiently important to have the higher authority pass thereon.

Dr. L. E. Phillips and wife returned home Monday evening. The doctor is fully restored in health, and is again attending to his extensive practice.

Dr. E. E. Endicott went up to West Point Tuesday for a couple of days' sport in fishing and hunting.

Miss E. Hemminghofen and Mrs. Steele of San Andreas came over Sunday to attend the celebration, and returned home Wednesday.

The Jose Gulch Mining Company has loved an assessment of two cents per share, delinquent October 12. This company has been operating for the past two years a quartz claim at Butte City, under the careful management of F. W. Farwell. It is proposed to sink, as the impression is general that there exists a good pay shoot at greater depth. The company certainly deserves success for the energy and persistence in exploring this property.

Postmaster F. A. DuGen went to Sacramento last week, to attend the state fair, and returned Tuesday evening.

About 15 members of the Uniform Rank went to Sacramento Friday, to take part in the grand parade in that city on Saturday. They returned Sunday evening.

When you wish the finest flavored coffee and teas, remember that W. J. Nettie keeps only the best.

Dr. Gundry, who has been taking care of Dr. Phillips practice during his absence on a vacation, returned to San Francisco Wednesday.

E. Guttridge left Wednesday morning for Sacramento county, for a vacation on account of his health. He has been employed at the Zeila, but has been obliged to lay off for some time for his health.

Mrs. Hedgpath left Wednesday on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Herbert Bright in Oakland.

Mrs. Maud Powell returned to her home in Oakland Wednesday, after a short visit with friends in this city.

Mrs. Sadie Kay started Wednesday morning for a visit to her relatives in Lincoln, Placer county.

Use Pioneer flour, and you will call for no other brand.

A ball game was played last Sunday on the Jackson diamond between the local team and the boys from Sutter Creek, in which the latter were defeated by a score of 4 to 3.

The board of supervisors will meet next Monday.

Having received a large consignment of extra choice olives, 75c per gal. or 20c qt. Call and try them. V. Giovannoni & Co.

The Jackson public school will reopen next Monday.

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ADMISSION DAY CELEBRATION.

A Large Crowd in Attendance, and Interesting Exercises.

Admission day, Monday, September 9th, was intended to be the biggest gala time ever witnessed in Jackson. It would probably have turned out that way had it fallen into the right hands as far as the management is concerned, and been conducted in the spirit of fairness and impartiality that should always characterize such affairs. That it was not so managed, however, was not the fault of the general public, but of a small coterie who tried to steer it in the narrow groves of prejudice and spite.

The main feature of the celebration, outside of the dancing platform, was the procession, and the attempt to decorate the streets and buildings. A string of electric lights was installed in the center of Main street from the north bridge to the National hotel. Strings of streamers were placed across the street at intervals of twenty feet so, with different colors of small pieces of bunting, and printed Native Sons emblems, bearing the words, "N. S. G. W. Welcome." This was intended as a general welcome to all comers, of course, whether born in this or any other state or county. Some of the buildings were artistically decorated, foremost among them being the Gen saloon and the Garibaldi saloon, the National hotel and bank. Most places were content with a moderate display of the California colors and a flag or two, and some displayed only the American flag, which embraces in its sacred folds all the states without sectional distinctions. The offer of ten dollars for the best decorated building created little rivalry. But as a whole the city took quite attractive to the stranger from whichever direction he entered.

The procession was formed at 10:30, under the marshaling of Lawrence Burke, with the following aids—W. M. Amick, A. Grillo, D. Solari, L. White, May Rose, Kate Garbarini, Winnie Dufrene Mrs. E. V. Zumbel. It was arranged in about the following order:

1. Native Sons band of Sacramento, of fifteen pieces, furnishing strong and excellent music. Native Sons and Daughters of Sutter Creek parlor about thirty strong. Native Daughters of Ursula parlor, 23 in number; N. S. G. W. Excelsior parlor, 46 in number. Float "California" drawn by four horses abreast. Miss Julia Ginochio represented the golden state, with cornucopia and an infant resting in the lap of plenty, and a stuffed bear, all doused in yellow and gold, and very nicely gotten up. It was greeted with cheers all along the line. This float was gotten up by the Native Sons. The Native Daughters' float was equally well designed, with four black horses, Miss Annie Perovich representing Minerva. The float was decorated with California poppies, arranged tastily and giving a most pleasing effect. The crowds cheered this design to the echo. The A. O. U. D. of Jackson followed 31 in number. The Italian Society and the Austrian Benevolent Society, over 100 strong constituted by far the largest part of the pedestrians in line. A float of Oro Fino Circle Companions of the forest came next. The military company of Uniform Rank K. of P. in uniform and numbering 17 was among the more noticeable features executing various maneuvers during the march. A float by the Social and Athletic Club was intended we presume to be filled with the members of that organization, instead it was set apart to bear the pioneers. Then came carriages, containing notable pioneers. Of these we noticed Mr. and Mrs. J. Meehan, Mrs. Bullington, Mrs. Abramofsky and Mrs. Froelich, also the veteran miner and old timer Charley Peters, topped out in 49 costume and W. P. Peek. A carriage bearing the officers of the day completed the turnout.

An innovation from the usual plan was the holding of the literary exercises in the afternoon. This was a good move, as it avoided all the hurry and rush to get through by the noon hour. The exercises were held in front of the Amador Bank, on a platform erected specially for that purpose. J. Jacks of Calaveras was president of the day. Rev. Father Kennedy chaplain, with singing by the choir and music by the band interspersed. The orator was L. F. Byington of San Francisco. It was next to impossible to catch more than a sentence here and there of his oration, notwithstanding he spoke in a fairly strong voice. The din of subdued voices and shuffling of feet prevented the hearing of the speaker on the opposite side of the street. His talk was principally of California and the native sons organization. He kept the attention of the audience from beginning to end.

The prize for the best float was awarded to the Native Daughters float Minerva, \$10.

For the best decorated building the National hotel carried off the honor, and the award, \$10.

For the most original get off in the Horribles parade, the dry goods box marked "Webb building" was deemed entitled to the premium, \$5. The vehicle was driven by L. Newman and Geo. Folger represented Webb.

The athletic contests in the afternoon were on a very limited scale. There was a boys' race for a prize of \$2 won by Wallace Potter of Plymouth, and \$1 for second prize fell to Marion Calvin. A girls' race for like prizes, was captured by Violet Love; second prize Julia Poppiano. A donkey race for \$1.50 won by C. Savage; and pole vaulting \$5 won by Whitney Rust concluded this feature.

The Horribles took possession of the street at 4 o'clock. It was a limited affair, the only thing that attracted notice was the baroque of the Webb building and the editor of the Ledger. It seemed to amuse two or three townspeople immensely, but

the others couldn't see its import or appropriateness.

It is reported that the participants in this feature were lined expressly for that purpose. But whether so or not makes no difference. The management sanctioned it by permitting it, and therefore must bear the odium.

A scart drill participated in by 20 young ladies under the tuition of Mrs. Wining, was gone through on the open platform at 7:30, and was one of the prettiest features of the day. This was followed by an electrical float parade, consisting of the floats of the morning procession, the Native daughters, the Uniform Rank and a drum corp of eight young ladies, drilled for the occasion by H. E. Kay.

A grand ball in the evening on the large platform adjoining brought the celebration to a close. Music was furnished by Patton & Springer's orchestra of Lodi. The platform was crowded to its utmost capacity, and dancing was kept up till 4 a. m.

The business men appear to have been satisfied with the celebration from a financial standpoint. Some places did a very profitable trade; and altogether it came up to expectations. From the committee's standpoint according to all rumors, there is a deficit. It is proposed to try to play even by giving dances on the platform.

Accident at the Standard

Electric Plant.

An accident, involving a very serious loss from a financial point, occurred at the Standard Electric power plant at Electra on Tuesday evening. One of the buckets of the large water wheel broke, and the resultant disturbance in the distribution of the power caused thereby was the underlying cause of mischief. Three of the seven dynamos were put out of commission, among them being the two large machines. One of the latter was burned out completely and is about a total loss. The other was badly damaged, but can be repaired. There was a lively display of fireworks while the power was being shut off from the water wheels. This cannot be done instantly, as the sudden shutting of the gates thereby throwing the pressure upon the pipe line, would inevitably lead to disaster. Fortunately not a man on the premises was injured during the exciting time of the trouble. Other dynamos were started, and the current was again furnishing power in about half an hour after the accident.

The damage is variously estimated, but will undoubtedly run up to formidable figures. The large dynamos cannot be replaced on this coast. The plant is running to its capacity with the reserve machines. One of the big machines that was damaged can be restored to working order in a few days. G. H. Bragg, former superintendent of the plant, came up from San Francisco Wednesday to look into the matter. It is conceded that the disaster was unavoidable, and no blame attaches to the employees therefor.

Some idea of the destructive force exerted may be gained when we state that the broken bucket of the water wheel weighed 400 pounds. The wheel was going at a speed of 400 revolutions per minute. The iron hood that covered the wheel boiled to a massive concrete foundation, was twisted at one end like paper, and castiron plates 1½ inches thick were snapped in several places. Pieces of iron were hurled in all directions, and it is miraculous that no one was hurt by the flying missiles. The iron hood may be seen at Garbarini Bros. machine shop, where it has been removed to be repaired.

Since the accident all the quartz mills of the county operating by electric power have been compelled to close a portion of each day. These include the Zeila, Kennedy, Central Bureka, Bunker Hill and Fremont. From six o'clock p. m. until ten or after the close down is on. That is the time when the heavy travel is in the street railroads in the cities.

It is hoped that in a day or two the plant will be in condition to carry all the business the same as before the mishap, although considerable time must elapse before the damage can be fully overcome.

The I. and E. Railroad.

John Raggio, the receiver appointed by the superior court to take charge of the I. and E. Road has, returned to Stockton, having placed in charge a gentleman named McPherson from San Francisco. The expenses of the road are being cut down wherever practicable. The number of employees is being reduced. It is believed that the foreclosure suit will be pressed to a determination as soon as possible, and that the road will permanently change hands. The parties who are interested in the suit, or some of them, are also interested in the extension of the road from Valley Spring to the timber belt above West Point in Calaveras county. It was thought that by extending the Amador line, the timber region of Calaveras might also be reached, and that the double line might thereby be avoided. This, however, is not probable, as the timber on both sides of the Mokelumne river cannot be marketed by one road, on account of the engineering difficulties that would be encountered. So that whether the disposal of our local line will hasten or indefinitely postpone the proposed extension to the Amador timber region is still undetermined.

T. J. Flynn, of the detective force of Oakland, arrived in Sutter Creek Saturday evening on official business and returned Monday. He came after Louis Monteverdi who had been arrested by constable Tuttle on the strength of a telegram from the authorities in Oakland charging him, under the new law, with failure to support his wife.

—Record.

PIONEER FLOUR always has been and still is the best.

SUPERIOR COURT.

HON. R. C. RUST, JUDGE.

Estate of A. C. Gooding.—Hearing on confirmation of sale of real and personal property set for September 21. The real estate was sold to E. and E. G. Gooding for \$2070, and personal property \$161.25.

Application of First Methodist Church of Jackson, to sell real estate.—Petition filed by trustees praying for permission to sell a portion of lot 10 in block 5, Jackson, to Emily V. Blair. Hearing set for Sept. 14.

Estate of Dorothea Winter.—A. Winter appointed administrator, bond of administrator filed; notice to creditors ordered published; order dispensing with appraisement filed, inventory filed.

G. B. Vicini vs. Annie E. Allen.—Date of trial changed from September 12 to October 28.

Union Trust Company of San Francisco vs. Lone and Eastern Railroad. Order made authorizing payment of money due and collected into court.

Estate of Nicholas B. Shillings.—Letters of administration issued to Margaret Schillings. Appraisers appointed; notice to creditors ordered published.

Estate of Thos. C. Stowers.—Administrator finally discharged.

Contest Over Whitmore Estate.

A contest of the will of the late F. M. Whitmore, or more properly speaking the codicil to said will, has been commenced in the superior court by relatives of the deceased living outside of this county. The contestants are O. Scott Whitmore of Pasadena, Cal., Frank B. Whitmore of the National Home, Wisconsin, brothers of deceased, Clara Whitmore and Mrs. Frances Streeter, sisters, both of Pittsburg, Mass., Herbert Whitmore, a nephew, and Nellie Whitmore, a niece, both of Leominster, Mass. The alleged grounds of contest are fraud and undue influence brought to bear upon the deceased while in a weak condition from a long sickness from Bright's disease to make the codicil changing the conditions in the original will. The main will was made and executed January 9, 1905, the deceased at that time being of sound body and mind considering his advanced age—he being over 80 years old at that time.

By the terms of this will the legatee was Mrs. Lucy Webster, a niece to whom was bequeathed the sum of \$5,000 and Mrs. Ada Mason, to whom was given \$2,500 according to the contestants petition for revocation of the codicil. The codicil is dated January 30, 1907, only a few days before death occurred; and by its terms the sum of \$2500 is bequeathed to Mrs. Mason instead of \$5000; and \$7500 instead of \$5000 to Mrs. Webster. The object seems to have been to take away \$2500 from Mrs. Mason and increase the legacy of Mrs. Webster in that amount. Whereas the original will bequeaths only the sum of \$2500 to Mrs. Mason.

The petition asking for revocation of the order of court admitting the will to probate, alleges as the grounds of contest. That the testator did not affix his signature to the codicil, nor authorize the said signature by any person in his presence. That he did not at any time declare the said document was the codicil to his last will. That at the time of making said codicil, the testator was not of a sound and disposing mind. That he was not at that time free from undue influence, but was wholly under the influence of W. R. Webster, Lucy J. Webster and Ada B. Mason. That while suffering from Bright's disease, and weak therefrom in body and mind, he was induced to execute a codicil, whereby he gave to Lucy J. Webster and Ada Mason, a large amount of valuable property, both real and personal in addition to large bequests given in his will. R. C. Bole and W. J. McGee are attorneys for contestants, and ask for a revocation and that the said codicil be declared null and void, and also for costs of suit. The object of this contest seems to be to shut out the additional legacies in the codicil. It does not seek to attack the original will. With the codicil out of the way, whatever estate was left after paying the legacies of the will proper, would be shared in by all the heirs.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescription from reputable physicians as the damage they will do is ten-fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

New process—planisfer flour. If in the past you have had trouble with any or all kinds of flour, try Peerless; we ask you to try again, and guarantee satisfaction. Amador County Roller Flour Mills. Aug. 23-1m.

Workmen while digging holes for electric poles on Main street in front of the residence of E. C. Voorheis last Tuesday, struck a flow of water at a depth of about four feet. It is said by old-timers that Wildman Creek in the early days of the town, made a detour into Main street passing out through the lots of Brignole and Voorheis, thence the appearance of water at that point. This must have been a very long time ago as few of the present residents of town recollect the fact. —Record.

Ladies Attention! Send your name, address and size of dress-shields, also name of dry goods store where you trade and receive free sample pair "Canfields" Hicks Brand Gossamer Weight Shields. Address "Canfield" care of the S. H. and M. Co., 25 South St., San Francisco, Cal.



Thoughtful Mothers

above all things wish to give their children pure, healthful food.

Indigestion sufferings are caused by the use of cheap, unwholesome baking powders. Don't risk health to save a few cents in price. That is not economy. You cannot have good, healthful food unless you use pure baking powder.



CLEVELAND'S SUPERIOR BAKING POWDER

Made from a Superior grade of Pure Cream of Tartar.

DOCUMENTS RECORDED.

[The following instruments have been filed for record in the recorder's office since our last report. We publish a complete list of documents recorded, and must decline to accede to any request to suppress any document from these columns. Don't ask us to do so.]

Deeds.—Thomas Richey to J. A. Richey, 80 acres 24-5-10, \$500.

Charlotte Kamazotti to A. C. Kamazotti, part of lot 18 block 10, Sutter Creek, \$10.

Fanny Weil to Antonio Tozi, Chinese joss house lot, Jackson \$90.

Chas. Tonzi and wife to Rosa Tonzi, lot in Lodi, \$10.

Patent—U. S. to Margaret C. Quinn, Isabella Sanguinetti and Emily K. Armstrong—Julia quartz mine, Jackson district.

Satisfaction of Mortgage.—S. H. Phillips to Frank M. Potter and wife. Bill of Sale.—W. H. Carley to Mrs. A. Genaro, canvas tailings plant at Zeila mine, \$10.

Certificate of Redemption.—George Stone, 181 acres 9, 16 and 17-6-12, taxes of 1906, \$19.84.

A. Ludwig, house and lot in Sutter Creek, \$7.45 taxes of 1903.

The McCutchen Bankruptcy.

The first meeting of creditors of J. McCutchen, formerly of the Jackson Shoe Store, was held in Sacramento, before Chas. A. Bliss, referee in bankruptcy of this district, on Saturday, September 7. The bankrupt himself was present; the creditors were represented by attorneys as follows: Mr. Mansfield for the board of trade creditors, R. C. Bole for certain eastern creditors, W. G. Snyder for R. Webb, and Mr. Anderson of Woodland for I. Rosenberg, the last named being the only creditor personally present. There was but a brief meeting, the bankrupt being submitted to a short examination. Sheriff U. S. Gregory of this county was elected trustee, by a majority of the creditors. A further hearing will be had on the 28th. It is intended to sell the entire stock in one parcel, possibly excepting that portion of the stock of the small store next to Thomas' butcher shop which is claimed by Rosenberg as not being subject to the bankruptcy proceedings. It is likely that bids will be opened for the stock on the 28th instant. The bids will be subject to a raise by any one who is willing to offer an advance on the highest and best bid.

Card of Thanks.

We take this method of showing our grateful appreciation to all those who in any manner contributed to the cure and comfort of our wife and mother during her last sickness, as well as to those who were present at the last sad rites.

Geo. Thomas.
Matt. Thomas.
Jack Thomas.

Lodger and Chicago Weekly Inter-Ocean, both papers for one year \$2.50 in advance.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the
Signature
of
Jas. H. Pritchett

Lodger & Chicago Inter-Ocean, \$2.50

How Octogenarians were Treated.

The grotesque feature of the admission day parade was the float of the athletic club. The boys contemplated getting up an imposing affair. They mapped out the thing on a huge scale. When it was partially constructed they discovered that it was altogether too big for the occasion—that it couldn't be navigated over the main bridge. So the skeleton process, and receive its artistic dress of many colors. The decorative artist got a move on, and so did father time. The eventual day found the would-be float a long way from home—a big platform mounted on wheels, and labeled "Jackson Athletic Club." It was big enough to accommodate the members of clubdom, and was built with that object. But the boys were disgusted with its barebone make-up. They wouldn't ride in it. Finally four old pioneers, for whose accommodation carriages could not be found, were induced to take passage therein. The four guests were J. M. Myers, Jabez Wilds, John Martin and Peter Luke—all eighty years or over, athletes of '49 days. There was no provision for entering the shack, no door or gate. Athletes needed no conveniences—they could climb anywhere. But for these four pioneers the getting in problem was a serious one. A ladder solved the problem. After jolting over the rough road in this lumber wagon, one of the passengers became sick, and wanted to escape. The getting out part was on a par with getting in. Finally he tore a gap in the bunting and crawled out, and managed to land on terra firma, and made a break for a bed where he might recover from his jaunt. The last heard from him, he was still suffering a recovery, he says he was never so shabbily treated in his life. He has long since got over the flush of his athletic days, but now finds it an extremely slow process to get over his ride in the athletic wagon on admission day.

About That Trapped Cub Bear.

Round Top, Cal., Sept. 2, 1907. Dear Sir:—Seeing a report in your paper that Robert Kerr and Geo. Kirkwood had captured a bear in a trap and the same being an error we wish you would kindly correct. The truth being that Arthur Hamrick and Chester Holtz captured the cub bear and carried it home on a stick, and afterwards turned it over to Mr. Hennetts of Blue Lakes.

Respectfully,
Hamrick and Holtz.

Unclaimed Letters.

In Jackson post office, Sept. 13, 1907. Assorted Charlies, Angelo Centrucci, Getulio Cesarini, Thomas Harris, Miss Ida Jensen, Adam Nelson, Marko M. Mikovic, Giuseppe Peironi (2), Charles Uren.

Lodger & Chicago Inter-Ocean, \$2.50

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature

Cast. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.

Women Who Wear Well.

It is astonishing how great a change a few years of married life often make in the appearance and disposition of many women. The freshness, the charm, the brilliancy which the bloom from a peach which is rarely handed. The matron is only a dim shadow, a faint echo of the charming maiden. There are two reasons for this change, ignorance and neglect. Few young women appreciate the shock to the system through the change which comes with marriage and motherhood. Many neglect to deal with the unpleasant pelvic drains and weaknesses which too often come with marriage and motherhood, not understanding that this secret drain is robbing the cheek of its freshness and the form of its fairness.

As surely as the general health suffers when there is derangement of the health of the delicate woman's organs, so surely these organs are established in health the face and form at once witness to the fact in renewed comeliness. Nearly a million women have found health and happiness in the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It makes weak women strong and sick women well. Ingredients on label—contains no alcohol or harmful habit-forming drugs. Made wholly of those native, American, medicinal roots most highly recommended by leading medical authorities of all the several schools of practice for the cure of woman's peculiar ailments.

For nursing mothers, or for those broken-down in health by too frequent bearing of children, also for the expectant mother, to prepare the system for the coming of baby and making its advent easy and almost painless, there is no medicine quite so good as "Favorite Prescription." It can do no harm in any condition of the system. It is a most potent invigorating tonic and strengthening nerve medicine adapted to woman's delicate system by a physician of large experience in the treatment of woman's peculiar ailments.

Dr. Pierce may be consulted by letter free of charge. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

LOVE'S TEST.

Where Her Great Help Was Needed Her Heart Was Willing.

"Professor," said the fair co-ed after a pause, "let me ask you if you ever use the phrase 'different than'?"

"Never!" exclaimed the young professor of rhetoric and English literature. "I exaggerate me, Miss Pinkie, whenever I see it in print."

"I am glad we have something in common," she rejoined. "Nevertheless, Professor de Purey, I cannot be your wife."

"Mr. Koopang," asked the young woman, with downcast eyes, "now that I happen to think of it, do you ever use the phrase 'different than'?"

"Certainly do not," said the enamored capitalist. "It is not only incorrect, but utterly absurd."

"I am glad to hear you say so. Still, Mr. Koopang, it is useless to urge me. I never can be anything more to you than a friend."

"Let me ask you one question, Mr. Phoodles," she said. "Do you ever use the phrase 'different than'?"

"Why—er—I presume I have used it carelessly sometimes, Miss P. Pinkie," stammered the embarrassed youth.

"But now that you have called my attention to it I shall be careful to say 'different from' hereafter."

"Claude," she exclaimed, clasping her hands ecstatically and gazing at him with soulful eyes, "my answer is yes—yes! You poor dear boy, you need a helpmate, and I'll be the helpmate!"—Chicago Tribune.

Mental Medicine.

A somewhat eccentric physician who recently died would order patients to take walks, say daily, on the left side of the street, returning by the other side; another he would order to arise each morning at a certain hour and eat cheese with ginger beer; another to take supper precisely at midnight and eat only apples, or he would instruct the patient to put just so many grains of salt on the egg he was to eat and part his hair in a different way each day. His object was to get the mind of the patient on something else than symptoms, and this scheme worked well in many cases, especially when the patient was suffering from melancholia.—New York Times.

Muskat Skin Cure.

"The skin of a muskrat taken and worn next to the chest will cure any case of asthma in the world," said a Louisville man. "I had an uncle who suffered a thousand deaths with asthma and tried everything that could be bought in the way of medicine. Finally one day an old time friend told him of the muskrat skin, and he tried it. In two months he was as well as he had ever been. Just how the skin works about a cure is a mystery, but it will do it."—Nashville Tennessean.

DAINGEROUS FIGS.

The Fearless Mexican Peccary Will Fight Man or Beast.

A writer in the St. Louis Republic says that the most vicious and fearless member of the brute creation is the peccary, or wild hog, of Mexico. This animal is utterly devoid of fear and displays an intelligence in fighting man strangely at variance with its apparently complete lack of mental attributes.

Their ability to scent man is particularly marked. The only thing to do when they get after you is to run away from them as fast as a horse can carry you, and then there is no certainty that they won't catch you. They are nearly as swift as a horse, and their endurance is as great as the swiftest.

A friend of mine encountered a drove of them in a wild part of Mexico a few years ago, and his escape was almost miraculous. He very foolishly shot and wounded a number of them. Then he took refuge in a tree.

The peccaries kept him in the tree all that day and through the night. They circled round the tree, grunting and squealing their delight at the prospect of a feast. He soon exhausted his ammunition and brought down a peccary at each fire, but this had no terrors for the beasts.

Toward morning they began to eat those he had killed, after which they formed in line and trotted off. If they had not had some of their own number to devour they would have guarded that tree until my friend through sheer exhaustion dropped from his perch and allowed them to make a meal of him.

The wildcats and tigers that infest the Mexican wilds flee from the peccaries with instinctive fear, and even rattlesnakes keep off their path.

A Pretty Fast Clock.

He was standing in front of the circular elevator indicator in one of the office buildings, watch in hand. It was the morning after, and I suppose that he had forgotten to concern himself with the frivolous detail of winding his timepiece the previous evening. His equilibrium was far from stable, and his eyes, blinking following the indicator hand, blinked with efforts at comprehension as he tried to set his watch.

"Dilicious clock (hic)—very 'musing (hic)—very fast pace we live (hic) these days (hic)—pretty fast for my ole timer (hic)—dilicious—can't seem to catch it (hic)—whoa!—there you are—gone again (hic). Pshaw!—dilicious clock."

I left him still trying to get his watch into conformity with the speeding indicator.—Boston Traveler.

How a Flea Jumps.

It is said that a flea jumps 200 times its height, and while it usually does land on its feet, it often falls, especially when it falls on a perfectly smooth surface, where the claws can get only a slight hold. A flea has six legs, whose great length and bulk make them so heavy that they must be a great help in keeping their own right side up when it makes one of those gigantic jumps, and when it lands upside down or in some other way its ability to kick is so great that not more than one wriggle is needed to set things right. A flea's wings are mere scales and of no use. But small and worthless as they are, they tell the entomologist something about the proper classification of the insect. To the flea itself they have no value.—St. Nicholas.

Polishing Small Articles.

It is said that a high polish may be obtained after nickel plating on small steel articles, such as screws, by tumbling them with leather and dry rouge. The articles are placed in a tumbling barrel with leather scraps. Some dry rouge is put into the barrel along with the screws and leather and the whole tumbled for some time. The rouge coats the surface of the leather and causes it to act like a polishing wheel. Canvas scraps may be used in place of leather.

Politeness.

Lady to Irish gardener, who "obliges" by the day—Well, Dan, and what do I owe you for today? Dan—Sure, ma'am, I'd sooner be taking the half crown you'd be offering me than the 2 shillings I'd be asking of you.—Punch.

Birds and Feathers.

Mistress—Mary, have you any rooted objections to using a feather duster? This room looks as if you had. Maid—Yes, mum, I have. I belongs to the Audubon society.—Harper's Weekly.

THE TRAIN BELL ROPE.

How It and the Conductor's Supremacy Came to Be Established.

Although there does not seem to be anything in common between pugilism and railroad rules, yet the adoption of the familiar bell rope that stretches through every car of the modern train was the result of a fistic encounter. At the same time and by the issue of the same combat the supremacy of the conductor in railroad travel was ordained. It was Philadelphia which gave both to the world.

One of the oldest railroads in the country is the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, now known as the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, which was opened in 1837. The terminus in Philadelphia was at Broad and Prime streets—Prime street now being known as Washington avenue—and after crossing the Schuylkill river at Gray's Ferry the route ran along the Delaware river on what is now the Chester line of the Reading railway. The first schedule contained one passenger train, which went to Baltimore one day and came back the next, which was considered a remarkable feat in rapid travel. When a train a day each way was placed in service the people of the two cities served concluded that the acme of convenience in transportation had been reached.

Next to the president of the railroad the most important functionaries were the engineer and conductor. It was a question whether or not the head of the line was not considered a subsidiary officer in popular estimation to the men who ran the train, but Robert Foggy, who pulled the throttle, and John Wolf, who collected fares, won the deference of the public because of their high and responsible duties.

Foggy, an Englishman, had all the tenacity of opinion of his race. Wolf, an American, had the ingenuity of the Yankee and, seeing the need of some method by which he could communicate with the engineer, devised the scheme of running a cord through the cars to the locomotive. As the engine was a wood burner, Wolf fastened one end of the cord to a log, which was placed on the engineer's seat and was pulled to the floor when the conductor desired to signal for a stop.

Foggy presented what he considered an interference with his rights on the platform of the locomotive and on the first run out from Broad and Prime streets with the new device paid no heed to the displacement of the log from the seat when the conductor desired to take on a passenger from a farm near Gray's Ferry, but sped on over the bridge and did not stop to bring his engine to a stop until Blue Bell station, on the south side of the Schuylkill, had been reached. Then he demanded to know of Wolf why he had been jerking that log all about the locomotive.

Wolf hotly declared that he had signalled to stop, but Foggy retorted that he would stop when and where he pleased and that, too, without any reference to orders from the conductor, whom he did not regard as his superior in the management of the train. The altercation grew very heated, and Wolf invited the engineer from the cab to settle the matter, and the challenge was quickly accepted.

Passengers and a group of men who had gathered at the station to see the train come in, formed a ring about the combatants, but the fight did not last long, as Wolf proved by far the superior artist with his fists and with a few blows made it almost impossible for the engineer to see sufficiently to complete his run, but Foggy admitted that he had been fairly beaten, and the supremacy of the conductor on a train was settled for all time.

As the log signal was crude and ineffective, Wolf devised the use of a bell on the locomotive, and this method was soon adopted by all of the American railroads. Then a code of signals was adopted, and these remain practically to this day. The only change in the bell code is that by use of the air from the brake system a whistle has superseded the bell in the locomotive cab.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Clay's Ready Wit.

When Henry Clay was stumping Kentucky for re-election, at one of his mass meetings an old hunter of wide political influence said, "Well, Harry, I've always been for you, but because of that vote (which he named) I'm goin' ag'in you."

"Let me see your rifle," said Clay.

"It was handed to him."

"Is she a good rifle?"

"Yes."

"Did she ever miss fire?"

"Well, yes, once."

"Why didn't you throw her away?"

The old hunter thought a moment and then said, "Harry, I'll try you again."

And Harry was elected.

The Comparison.

Lesc and Lemaigne, who were both as thin as laths, were discussing a mutual friend.

Lesc—I met our friend Durand this morning. He has grown so thin.

Lemaigne—Really? And he was so stout.

Lesc—Yes, it is dreadful. He is thinner than both of us put together now.—Pele Mele.

The Picture Was Good, of Course.

Friend to artist—Well, were you successful at the salon? Artist—No. They rejected my picture, the wretched Friend—Why? Artist—How should I know? The oil was bad perhaps.—Nos Loisirs.

Amusement.

First Old Lady—What kind of a time did you have at the funeral? Second Old Lady—Well, I've enjoyed myself more at others.—Life.

Hard on the Reporters.

"I had a strange dream the other night," said the major.

"What was it?" asked the young thing.

"I went to heaven and as an old newspaper man was interested in their journal up there. It was a miserable thing—not a well written story in it—and I told St. Peter so."

"He said: 'It's not our fault. We never get any good reporters up here.'"

—Philadelphia Press.

A Treasure.

Mrs. De Hitt—The doctors at last have a gift they hope to keep. Mrs. De Hitt—Absurd! Where is such a girl to be found? Mrs. De Hitt—She was born to them yesterday.—Harper's Weekly.

No exile or danger can fright a brave spirit.—Dryden.

GUM ARABIC.

The Two Classes, Amberlike and Bleached, and Their Uses.

Gum arabic, which forms one of the more important minor exports of Egypt, is really the sap from a special kind of tree which grows from three to five yards in height, whose forests of which are found in the Kordofan province and also near Gedid, in the White Nile province. The natives are free to collect the gum. The season during which the trees yield their sap runs from December to May. Prior to gathering the crop the natives prepare the trees by slightly cutting the bark in numerous places. The sap then exudes, solidifies in the shape of large and small lumps and is afterward gathered by hand, such gathering being done before the rainy season commences.

There are two main classes of gum—amberlike and bleached. In the latter the gum is merely exposed to the strong action of the sun—generally in Omdurman—while in the former instance it is allowed to retain its natural amber color. The confectionery trade is perhaps the principal purchaser of gum arabic, though a very large number of other industries—chemical works, printing and dyeing mills, letter press printers and so on—are interested in this product of Sudan.—Chicago News.

PAYING THE PENALTY.

The Way Beckmann-Begged Frankel's Pardon Before Witnesses.

One day Beckmann, the comic actor, was induced to take of a well known newspaper editor, Frankel by name, in one of the characters he was representing in Berlin. He performed his task so cleverly that at the close the audience broke out into loud calls for Frankel. The journalist brought an action, and Beckmann was condemned to go to the house of the insulted party and there beg his pardon in the presence of witnesses. At the hour appointed Frankel sat in the circle of his family, together with a number of relations and friends who had been convened for the occasion, waiting the arrival of the delinquent. He tarried long, and half an hour had passed in weary suspense when at last the door opened, and Beckmann put his head in and asked:

"Does Mr. Meier live here?"

"Oh, no," answered Frankel. "He lives next door."

"Ah, then, I beg your pardon," said the actor and hastily withdrew, having thus acquitted himself of the imposed penance, to the great annoyance of Frankel and the intense amusement of the assembled witnesses.—London Tit-Bits.

Posters in Paris.

French law gives the authorities of every village and commune complete control over posters. "No one," writes our correspondent, "is permitted to put in France to deface streets and public places with crude, ostentatious announcements of his business or other subject. Billboards are infrequent in Paris and are generally built permanently into a wall, where they are taxed according to their superficial area. When a building is in construction and board screens are erected to shield the public from dust and other annoyance such temporary screen will soon be covered with posters of amusements and other business, but each poster so displayed has been previously submitted to the authorities, a license obtained, and each sheet bears the canceled, revenue stamp, according to its size."

A Long Swim.

A tramp has beaten all known records by swimming twenty-five miles in thirty minutes. He did not mean to do it. He merely tried to steal a ride from St. Louis to Chicago on the rear of a locomotive tender. When the train started he fell over backward through the open window into the water tank. The noise of the train drowned his cries for help, and he was obliged to swim until the first stop was reached at Alton. When taken out he was nearly dead, but the engineer was so unfeeling as to call his attention to the fact that the water was only four feet deep, and he might have stood up. The conductor, also unfeeling, asked him for his ticket, but the tramp said he had not come by rail, but by water.—Youth's Companion.

Strange Bequests.

In his will Stephen Swain of the parish of St. Olave, Southwark, gave to John Abbott and Mary, his wife, sixpence each "to buy for each of them a halter for fear the sheriffs should not be provided," and John Aylett Stow left the sum of 5 guineas for the purchase of the picture of a viper biting the hand of his rescuer to be presented to an eminent K. C. as a reminder of "his ingratitude and insolence."—Grand Magazine.

Not Like a Woman.

"Have you interviewed that female criminal?"

"I have tried to."

"Tried to?"

"Yes, but she refuses to talk."

"Refuses to talk? Head your article 'Man in Disguise' and make it three columns on the first page."—Houston Post.

Chance to Prove Himself.

She—He would never marry a man who was a coward. He—About how brave would it be necessary for him to be in order to win your approval? She—Well, he'd have to have courage enough to—er—propose.—Chicago News.

Force of Habit.

Redd—I see that man Finn has got an automobile.

Greene—And it was quite amusing to see him at first week he had it.

"How so?"

"Why, every time he'd blow his horn he'd stop and look around. He used to peddle fish, you know!"—Yonkers Statesman.

In Automobileism.

Scientist—Light travels at the rate of about 187,000 miles a second. Chauffeur—Gee, that's goin' some! Auto Enthusiast (slightly deaf)—Pardon me, Sir. But what make machine was it you just mentioned?—Bohemian.

Her Cleverness.

She—Mum Graham is certainly a very clever woman, yet she has little to say. He—That's where her cleverness comes in. She leads a man to believe that she thinks he is worth listening to.—Puck-Me-Up.

CHESS CLOCKS.

There Are Specially Constructed Ones Used in the Game.

Hourglasses, or sandglasses, were formerly used for the purpose of measuring time at chess matches, but now specially constructed clocks are in general use for this purpose. These clocks consist of two clocks mounted on a common base, which moves on a pivot, the two clocks therefore being on the arms of a sort of seesaw. The beam, or base, is so constructed that when one clock is elevated it stands perfectly perpendicular, while the depressed clock lies over at an angle, but as the mechanism of each clock is so constructed that it only moves when the clock is perfectly perpendicular it follows that when the upright clock is going the depressed clock is at rest.

Another and more modern variety has the two clocks fixed on the same level, but with a small brass arm reaching from the top of one to the top of the other. This arm acts on a pivot and can be brought down into actual contact with one clock at a time by a touch of the finger. When it is thus in contact by an ingenious device the clock is stopped and the desired result is attained. The working of the clock during a match is simplicity itself. At the commencement of the match the hands of each clock point to 12. Then at the call of "time to commence play" the clock of the first player is started; then as soon as he makes his first move he stops his own clock either by depressing it or by touching the arm referred to, the same motion starting his opponent's clock. So it goes on during the entire course of the game, each move being marked by the stopping of one clock and the starting of the other.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS.

The Check Letter Test on United States Currency.

The United States government prints its currency and numbers its bills in a series of four, so that every piece of paper money turned out bears one of the check letters—A, B, C, D. One of these letters is always found in two places on a United States bill, in the upper left hand corner and in the lower right hand corner. The placing of the letter on the bill is not determined by the number of the bill. The rule is to divide the last two figures on the note by four. Should the remainder be one, the check letter must be A; should it be two, the check letter is B; three, the check letter is C, and nothing, the letter D.

For example, I have before me a five dollar certificate. Its number is 51489730. The terminal number is 30. Divide by four. The result is seen with two over. The check letter is B. Here is a yellow back gold certificate with twenty-three as its terminal number. Divide this by four, and we have five with three over. C is the check letter.

Should this rule of four fail to work on any United States currency note you may bet all you have that the money is bad. Some counterfeited bills are right to their check letters, but a great many are not so if the rule of four works. The counterfeiter still holds but if it doesn't it is surely bad. This rule applies only to United States currency and not to national bank notes.—Minneapolis Journal.

Spain's Buried Wealth.

The Carthaginians and the Tyrians regarded Spain as El Dorado. It is but a poor country today, but potential wealth lies in its rock bound hills, just as in the days of the ancients. When those acquisitive mariners, the Phoenicians, first set foot in the country they exchanged their commodities, says Aristotle, "for such immense quantities of silver that their ships could neither contain nor sustain the load, though they used it for ballast and made their anchors and other implements of silver." So rich in silver was the country then that the people are said to have made their commonest domestic utensils of the metal and even their mangers. The Romans found that their greedy forerunners had sadly diminished the precious store, yet enough was left to satisfy not a few prosconsuls.

The Truthful Woman.

It is no exaggeration to say that a more or less truthful woman is looked upon with grave suspicion. What is more, nobody believes her. If she quite truthfully pronounces her age to be twenty-nine everybody at once says then she must be at least thirty-five, while if she should ever be calmed in to admitting the number of proposals she had in her youth it will only confirm the popular impression that she had been very lucky to catch a husband at all.—London Ladies' Field.

Metallic Metaphors.

"It is most amazing," said a metallurgist, "how the world relies on metals for its metaphors and similes. Thus, an orator is silver tongued or golden mouthed. An explorer is bronzed by African suns. A resolute chap has an iron will. A sluggish moves with leaden feet. An ostrich has a copper lined stomach. A millionaire has tin. A swindler is as slippery as quicksilver. A borrower has brass."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Same or Another?

"And you saw Muriel?"

"I did."

"Tell me, is she married?"

"Yes."

"One question more. Again or yet?"

—Washington Herald.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Your dog never bothers any one.

When the joke is "on" you it is never very funny.

There is a good deal of inhumanity in human nature.

How loud the door bangs when some one else slams it!

It is easier to keep a secret than it is to keep a promise.

Every one is superstitious enough to believe in the dollar sign.

You can't judge the speed of a locomotive by the way it whistles.

There are lots of happy people, but they are unnoticed in the noise the wretched make.

As we grow older we are all compelled to give up much of the spunk we displayed in youth.

If you think you are right, go ahead, if you want to, but don't expect every one to go with you.—Atchison Globe.

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